

EXCLUSIVE PICTURES AND ALL THE LATEST NEWS

SUNDAY·PICTORIAL

24 PAGES.

THE GREAT SUNDAY PICTURE NEWSPAPER.

24 PAGES.

No. 5.

Beginning at the ALFORD
on a Sunday.

SUNDAY, APRIL 11, 1915

One Penny.

BATTLESHIP'S DEATH AGONY: THE BOUVET'S SWIFT AND SUDDEN DOOM



These pictures show a terrible attack being made on the French battleship Bouvet, which was destroyed in the Dardanelles. The ship was hit by a series of torpedoes and sank in a matter of minutes. The ship was hit by a series of torpedoes and sank in a matter of minutes.

After a long and hard fight, the British battleship HMS Agamemnon was destroyed. The ship was hit by a series of torpedoes and sank in a matter of minutes. The ship was hit by a series of torpedoes and sank in a matter of minutes.



Naval attack. A Turkish boat full of torpedoes approaches HMS Agamemnon.

These pictures give the reader a good idea of the serious task of forcing the Dardanelles. The Allies are now in the Dardanelles, which, as we have said, they will be in no time. Mr. Gladstone said that the Turks must leave Europe. (By courtesy of the Illustrated London News.)



The battleship HMS Agamemnon was destroyed.



Shells throwing up great columns of water near HMS Agamemnon.

and because "and if the great statesmen were alive today he would be delighted to think that they were about to depart from the Continent for good and all—(By courtesy of the Illustrated London News.)

GERMANS LOSE 30,000 MEN IN FIGHT FOR WEGE OF WOEERE

Defeated German Ready to Sacrifice 100,000 of the Kaiser's Best Troops.

KEY TO THE WOEVER A VERIFIABLE FACT.

Admission that Position Taken by French Is of the Highest Importance.

French troops have dealt the first smashing blow in the war, as evidenced by the prelude to the Allies' grand offensive.

Details of the brilliant French capture of Epargues, as revealed in last night's Paris official report, show that the Germans have been hurled out of a "verifiable fortress" with a loss of 30,000 men.

The German general, it is stated, told his men that he would sacrifice, if necessary, his division, a whole army corps or 100,000 men to hold Epargues.

All was in vain. French valor triumphed. And now the whole position is in the Allies' hands.

With the French holding Les Epargues and dominating the plain of Woevere, the position of the Germans clinging in a wedge to St. Mihiel, where they may find it impossible to retreat, is becoming desperate.

On the right and left flanks the Allies are closing round St. Mihiel, leaving the enemy in a wedge, where they may be crushed to bits.

HILL WAS WORTH AN ARMY CORPS.

German Orders—"Hold On at All Costs."

MORE FRENCH PROGRESS.

FRENCH OFFICIAL.

To night's official communique states:—

Between the Meuse and the Moselle we have retained all the ground gained and made fresh progress.

All Epargues the enemy line taken no action being taken by military or artillery units.

The whole of the position is in our power. Remnants of prisoners emphasize the importance of our success.

The Germans since the end of February had on this part of the front the entire 3rd Division of the reserve, then, towards the end of March, the 1st Division, and finally the 2nd Division of the 5th Army Corps, composed of the best troops of their Army, was brought up.

It is this division which has just had the heaviest losses sustained on the spot of Epargues.

The troops had frequently been ordered to hold on at all costs.

They were told, that the position was of the greatest importance, and that they must hold it to order to keep it they would sacrifice the division, the army corps, or 100,000 men if necessary.

The losses suffered by the Germans at Epargues during the last two months amount to 30,000 men.

At Dommeville Wood we have carried another line and destroyed and pulled a counter-attack. To the north of Regimelle we have completely destroyed the Dutch infantry position.

REUTER.

FRENCH WIN WITH BAYONET.

This afternoon's official communique says:—

There is nothing to add to the communique of yesterday evening.

Supplementary reports, which arrived in the night, relate that the two attacks which made us possible yesterday by the capture of Epargues led to desperate bayonet fighting.—REUTER.

ZEPPELINS COMING WEST.

Stockholm, Saturday.

The *Torgelike Rundschau* states that Zeppelins have been seen going westwards over the northern horizon of the Dutch island of Schiermonnikoog.—Exchange Special.

WAR PREPARATIONS IN ITALY.

Engineers Dig Trenches Near Fiume.

NEW GUN PLATFORMS.

Population Leaving Austria's Chief Naval Station.

Rome, Saturday.

The Genoa Engineering Corps is rapidly constructing trenches in Fiume near the Italian lines of trenching resembling those which stopped the Russian advance on Croatia.

Platforms for new gun emplacements are being built and other military measures pointing to the imminent opening of hostilities are being taken.

It is reported, says the *Messenger*, that the civil population will evacuate Pola today.—Exchange Special.

Fiume, the great seaport thirty-five miles south-east of Trieste across the Isonzo River.

Pola is the chief naval station of Austria-Hungary.

BACK TO FATHERLAND.

Germany, it was reported yesterday from Rome, are leaving Italy in a hasty stream.

There is no coercion in any quarter, and the departure is voluntary. It was due to the fact that with an intimate knowledge of the situation.

German leaders are anxious to return to Italy and to follow popular interests are handing over their affairs and returning to the Fatherland.

A report received yesterday from Paris stated that the dispatch of German troops to Italy had been prohibited, and that railway carriages bound for Italy had been stopped.

It is stated that the German Government has requested from the Swiss railway authorities, who desire to dispatch a large quantity of goods to the frontier stations.

TRAPPED BY OWN MINES?

German Cruisers and Battleships Reported Sunk.

Paris, Saturday.

According to a message from Amsterdam to the paper *L'Information*, it is rumored in Scandinavian shipping circles that the six vessels which were sunk in the Baltic three days ago were not even boats or coal ships, but were cruisers and battleships.

It is stated that the German fleet has been disabled by its own mines and has been sunk by the drifting mines.

All maritime traffic was stopped, and the German squadron, prevented from returning to its Baltic base, was confined to the islands of Gotland and Oland.

FIRE ARROWS AT AIRMEN

Amsterdam, Saturday.

The *Tid* learns from Sluis that last Saturday night the German air force fired several fire arrows, which at their greatest height and on numerous occasions, falling very lightly on the sky. The Germans were unable to locate the enemy aircraft.—REUTER.

TO CUT ALLIES' LINES.

Amsterdam, Saturday.

The *Stip* correspondent of the *Telegraaf* reports that the German air force is endeavoring to establish lines of communication to the sea, and is endeavoring to break through the Allies' lines at Divulde, with the hope of establishing lines of communication to the sea.

The Belgians recently shot down a Taube bomber plane, which was flying over the sea. The two airmen were dead.—Exchange.

RELIEF SHIP SUNK.

London Steamer Attacked by Pirates?

FEARED LOSS OF LIFE.

London, Saturday.

The Dutch steamer *Elisabeth*, bound for New York, has returned to Rotterdam with cargo lost over the side of the British steamer *Elisabeth*, who were captured by seven miles north-east of the Noord-Holland lightship, their vessel having been sunk by a mine.

Among the relief ship are the second mate and five crew.

In addition to those rescued by the *Elisabeth*, five other survivors have been brought into the water by the Dutch steamer *Constance Catharina*, from Falmouth. The others were apparently drowned.

The *Harpoon* was chartered by the Belgian Relief Committee, and was supplied with petrol intended to protect her against all attacks.—REUTER.

The *Harpoon*, a steamer of 5,840 tons, built in 1911, was owned by J. C. Harrison, Ltd., of Mark-Lake, E.C.

L.S.W.R. STEAMER SUNK.

It was reported by Lloyd's yesterday that the *London*, a steamer of 5,840 tons, built in 1911, was owned by J. C. Harrison, Ltd., of Mark-Lake, E.C.

SWEEPING OVER THE CARPATHIANS.

Austrians Admit Great Russian Advance.

STORMING THE HEIGHTS.

"The Russians have extended their front up to the Carpathians and gained some ground."

Such is the morale statement contained in the Austrian official report on the great battle of the 10th.

A Milan dispatch states that Austria is ready to conclude a separate peace with Russia.

Russian Official.

The communique of the General Staff issued to-day says:—

In the Carpathians, in the direction of Mezőfalva, beginning an offensive from positions to the east, the enemy has advanced.

At Mikulov the enemy has extended their front up to the Carpathians and gained some ground.

In the direction of Bistok the enemy received considerable reinforcements, and on Thursday made obstinate counter-attacks, but we successfully repelled them and took 1,000 prisoners, including twenty officers.

Cutting their way through snow sometimes in drifts, our troops have succeeded in capturing at several points within a distance of two and a half miles of the Czank Valley.—REUTER.

THE STREAM OF MEN.

Berlin, Saturday.

A telegram from Budapest states that the Russian army is retreating in the Carpathians, the Russian army is retreating in the Carpathians, the Russian army is retreating in the Carpathians.

It includes the names of 1,130 rank and file, bringing the total of casualties reported up to 5,000.

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SIX DAYS' MAN HUNT IN HILLS.

Escaped German Officers Still at Large.

FRIENDS IN MOTOR-CARS?

Search for "Strangers" Who Bought Big Retail Supply.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Over 50,000 police all over the country—and every military patrol—are now in telegraphic touch with the local authorities here in connection with the hunt for the two German officers who escaped from the camp for prisoners of war at Dreyfuss.

Hundreds of alleged clues have been investigated and traced to nothing. The Germans, after six days' work, are still at large.

Numerous searching parties organized by the police and war departments are searching every part of the hills daily, but the task is a big one.

It is believed here that the escaped men must have had accomplices outside, and that they have left the neighborhood of the camp.

For some time past, it is now recalled, two men were seen in the neighborhood of the camp in evidence in the neighborhood, and that at the time they carried powerful head lamps, while the purchases were made by the war departments.

ENGLISH CLOTHES BOUGHT.

The police are endeavoring to trace these men, and they are also looking for a stranger who last week hired a motor-car.

Although he required the direction of certain roads, he was seen to leave the camp and drive away into the country and apparently kept the driver very well.

Prisoners of the camp, it is reported, have purchased English-made clothing pretty freely, and there would be very little difficulty in the escaped men wearing different clothes to those in the neighborhood of the camp.

Rainproof coats of an expensive kind have been bought from local dealerships, and it is probable that the two officers had some means of passing these.

Between the hills and the coast, the police are looking for suspicious persons, and all motor-cars are closely examined.

NIGHTS IN OPEN BOATS.

Three Torpedoes Sink French Ship—Grew Set Adrift.

Paris, Saturday.

The *Petit Journal* publishes the following telegram from Tripoli:—

The French four-masted sailing vessel *Charbonnet*, of 1,000 tons, of Nantes, left London for New York with a cargo of coal.

Between the Isle of Wight and Barbours Head encountered a German submarine, which rose twenty-five yards distant. The German captain ordered her to strike her flag.

The *Charbonnet* obeyed, and the German then ordered the captain of the *Charbonnet* to take to the boats. They were given ten minutes to get away.

In the twelfth minute the submarine launched three torpedoes, which struck the *Charbonnet*, which heeled over and sank in three minutes.

In the first boat were the captain and eleven men. The other boats were abandoned.

For two days and nights they were blown through the sea.

To-day the captain's boat reached Tripoli, and the bodies of the crew were seen drifting in the direction of Cayeux.

A lifeboat was put out, and with great difficulty saved the sinking of all.—REUTER.

"NOTHING DONE" NOTE.

Washington, Saturday.

Germany has made a Note to the United States complaining that America has accomplished nothing by her economic course, and that the Allies must try the old ship to sink.

The communication intimates that America is only receiving aid and assistance from the United States, and that the Allies are only receiving aid and assistance from the United States.

The Washington State Department has, says Reuter, issued a note and importers to ask notice to the British Embassy proofs of goods put in Germany, and that the British Embassy has issued a note and importers to ask notice to the British Embassy proofs of goods put in Germany.

LADY PAGET-STREET—SERBIA.

In recognition of Lady Paget's services to Serbia wounded and typhus victims the City Council has named a new street in Belgrade one of its finest streets—"Lady Paget-Street."

NO IRON CROSS FOR RED CROSS NURSE.

Kaiser Wilhelm's Orders That Were Disobeyed.

HANS' BREAD AND BEER.

The most startling announcement in the German newspapers during the past week appears in a modest little paragraph in the *Berliner Tageblatt*.

It is to the effect that by the Kaiser's express desire no Iron Crosses are to be awarded to women.

It is clear that German women have all the luck.

It appears, however, that four volunteer Red Cross nurses have already been given the Iron Cross on the recommendations of various influential commanders. The four women are the Countess zu Töring-Jettenbach, Frau Frieda Gessert, Elfriede Scheerhaus and Frau Herin von Verden.

In the circumstances the Kaiser has announced that, although these crosses have been handed over against his announced desires (Wilhelmstrasse), he will allow these four women to keep them as mementoes, but they are to be worn as brooches and not as medals. No other woman is to be given an Iron Cross. Three lucky women!

AMAZING RASCALS.

Strange Type of German To Be Seen in Brussels.

There are Germans and Germans—and most of them are unpleasant. This at least is the opinion of most Britishers who have had to come in contact with them. It is, however, an opinion that is not shared by all.

In an interesting article in the *Frankfurter Zeitung* on "Russella of Today" strong complaints are made of the exceptionally unpleasant Germans infesting Brussels.

"A number," writes the correspondent, "address me in my mother tongue; (some people who crawled into Belgium at the beginning of the war, and who now that the German Army is in occupation, are parading about in the open as if in revenge for their years of deserved obscurity.)"

"They come up to decent people whispering in their ear, trying to give up sales and business, and it is rather to give them the price of a glass of beer for so much of their."

No wonder the Belgians call the Germans "conquerors" when in their country.

SOLDIERS' CEE-HOMES.

German soldiers and marines stationed in Belgium have been complaining for some time that they "cannot get on" with Belgian beer.

It is not to their taste, and the paternal Government has now instituted a series of soldier "clubs" or clubs in all the occupied towns. For example, in the Ostend hotel a large hall in the main road has been annexed, and the main dining room has been decorated with pictures of the Kaiser, Crown Prince, a tableau of the war of 1870, and, of course, the inevitable picture of "our Hindenburg."

A big stock of dark and light lager beer has been brought in from Germany and typical German dishes, such as "beefsteak and fried egg" or "hot sausage and hotsenshish," are on sale day and night. Quite a home from home.

THREE MONTHS' FOOD.

German Economist's Pessimistic View of His Country's Supplies.

Although many think that the Germans are not really short of food and are only shamming in order to appeal to neutrals, the German Press is still full of woe.

The question of food shortage is easily the one most discussed, everybody joining in with suggestions and warnings.

A very interesting article appears in the *Frankfurter Zeitung* from the pen of Dr. Kuczynski, head of the Reichsbank's statistical department and a very well-known economist.

After careful inquiry Dr. Kuczynski comes to the conclusion that Germany's potato supply will "run out" at the end of May or the beginning of June.

On December 1, 1914, Germany had:
2,000,000 calves under three months
1,000,000 bullocks and oxen
11,000,000 pigs
6,000,000 calves six months to two years
with a total dead weight of 4,300,000 tons.
The average yearly consumption in Germany is 1,250,000 tons, but, of course, if the cows are sacrificed there will be no milk.

OXEN TO DO HORSES' WORK.

Furthermore, the oxen are needed now in the country in the work of horses, so that they cannot possibly be spared for food purposes.

So far as wine are concerned the situation is much more serious. Germany produced on December 1 11,500,000 tons under six months old and 8,000,000 over that age—total dead weight of 500,000 tons, while the yearly consumption is 2,500,000 tons, so that if every litre were killed before the next would only last three months.

The professor is very pessimistic about the outlook and his only recommendation is to economize on meat and still more on potatoes until the next potato harvest is in hand.

DISMISSED WOMAN SEXTON'S TRIUMPH AT THE POLL.



The rector.



Miss Hill.



Mr. Holland.

Crowland, the little Lincolnshire village, forgot all about the war last week, the question of the Abbey sexton pushing it completely into the background. Miss Hill, whose family has held the post for generations, was dismissed by the rector, the Rev. S. C. Calver, who appointed Mr. Holland in her place. So the villagers held a poll, and Miss Hill secured 265 votes to 140.

FAMOUS SURREY CRICKETERS MAKE WAR MUNITIONS.



A scratch game of cricket in the dinner hour. Smith bats before an admiring crowd.



Smith makes ammunition pouches—



—and his friend Strudwick stamps out the sections.

"Razor" Smith and Strudwick, the famous Surrey cricketers, have replaced their white flannels by overalls and aprons. They have volunteered to help in the manufacture of war munitions, and work daily at the establishment of Messrs. Stuart, Surridge and Co. in the Borough High-street, S.E.

IN THE NEWS.



General J. E. Pitt observes the Transatlantic Conduct School for maintaining valuable information.



Bishop McKeown, late of Manchester, who has died. He was the first occupant of the See of McKeown.



Private C. Fenner, another D.C.M. He attended to the wounded under fire in the north of France.

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APRIL 11, 1915.

Folly in Petticoats.

ALL Englishmen must earnestly hope that the eighty-one ladies who have announced their intention to attend the Women's Peace Conference at The Hague will listen to the disapproving words of Mrs. Pankhurst—who thinks as a mother. "It is unthinkable," she said, "that Englishwomen should meet German women to discuss terms of peace while the husbands, sons and brothers of those women are the men who are murdering our men on the seas and committing the awful horrors of the war in Belgium and elsewhere."

Indeed, it is unthinkable. The French women have firmly decided to attend. And they are right. This is not the time to talk of peace or think of peace. The ladies who would sit with German women for purposes of theoretical discussion show a strange want of imagination and of public decency, and a ridiculous sense of unreality.

Mrs. Pankhurst says she is clearly enough. To be noted is the number of unmarried or childless women among the eighty-one, and the fact is significant. For the most part, these ladies are well-known theorists, socialists, academics, and, by the best motives. But to-day the need is of common sense. At The Hague they would find a predominant German interest. Nor is there the smallest doubt that the Germans would use the occasion for their own ends and purposes.

While Englishmen are dying by the thousands for home and country, while sailors and fishermen are being murdered on the seas, while the manhood of Britain is sitting itself to meet the foe on the field, this is no time for the pharisaic of petticoat sentimentality. Mrs. Pankhurst has expressed her desire that the unmarried daughter's intention to be present. It is the act of a true citizen, of a mother who deserves well of the State.

In common decency to Britain, in justice to her men, and to the distressed and misguided ladies reconsider the position. For our women to shake the hands of Germans on the eve of the great attack is a mockery to the soldiers and sailors who have died.

"Nothing to Report."

WHEN the Press Bureau announces that Sir John French is "nothing to report," this is the first time the Army is idle. Those who picture our soldiers resting, reading, or playing football in these intervals while the enemy tranquilly studies Nietzsche, Kant, or Hegel, have little knowledge of the reality. When there is "nothing to report" it means that the strain persists, that numerous struggles are taking place with "individuals as arbiters instead of companies or battalions, and that their fiercer individualism is more friction. In this form of warfare the British soldier is pre-eminent. The disciplining and training he undergoes in the field of sport sharpen his understanding and enlarge his endurance. Quick decisions have to be formed and action promptly taken. In these isolated activities, to which Sir John French refers, "our troops continue to show marked superiority." We have no doubt they will assert that superiority to decisive advantage when the grand advance begins.

THE BRAVE END.

How sleep the brave who sink to rest,
By all their country's wishes blest!
When honour's call they duty's call,
Returns to deck their heroized mould,
Then shall their death be sweeter told
Than Fanny's feet have ever trod.
By fairy hands their knell is rung;
By forms unseen their dirge is sung;
Where Honour comes, a pilgrim troop,
To bless the turf that wraps their clay,
And Freedom shall awhile repair
To dwell, a weeping herald, there!

—W. COLLIER.

"MAN WANTED"—FOR THE EMPIRE

SENTIMENTALISTS MUST HAVE NO VOICE IN PEACE CONDITIONS.

By HORATIO BOTTOMLEY (Editor of "John Bull.")

This article is one of a brilliant series which Mr. Horatio Bottomley, the talented editor of "John Bull," is contributing to the "Sunday Pictorial." Next week, Mr. Bottomley will deal with another question of outstanding importance.

"QOD, how rare MEN are!" Napoleon is reputed to have exclaimed—and "Man Wanted" is at last the cry of the Government. That is the first sign of the coming change—the substitution of Business for Hunken—of Work for Talk. In short, we are witnessing, amongst other things in these eventful days, the birth of the Business Government—that is, a Government upon which I have been harping for the past seven years, and which, in the opinion of many, has been brought to me something of an obsession.



Mr. H. Bottomley.

Perhaps it is. But it is always a consolation to a lunatic to know that his malady is shared by others; and no longer can I claim any monopoly in either the phrase or the system which it connotes. Indeed, it is rapidly becoming a commonplace of every day politics.

Upon some other occasion I may have the opportunity of enlarging upon the text. To-day I am concerned with only one aspect of it—summed up in that hackneyed, but eloquent, phrase, "Man Wanted." It is more or less familiar with "upon cards and bills exhibited outside factories and workshops, but not till to-day has the matter been put up at Whitehall; and it appears mainly for guidance and advice. He will oblige the present absurd system of "education," and will have children, after learning "the three R's," taught something likely to be useful to them in the struggle of life, adapting the curriculum to the special circumstances of the district. But I am getting on to that text of Business Government—which must have a sermon all to itself.

True, it is only an ordinary Business man who is at present asked for; but in politics, as in other spheres of life, one thing rapidly leads to another. And it may be that before the war is over, some outstanding Individuality will emerge, and that in the great phrase which has come down to us through the ages, we shall welcome him with shouts of joy, exclaiming, "Ecce Homo!" Every day we live convinces me more and more of the need of that commanding Personality. It is a long time since we had one in Britain. Prior to the war, we had fallen upon an era of Commonplace. The same remark applies to the whole of Europe. And that is why the war came about. Life, after all, is a very serious thing; the world requires careful

handling if the process of human evolution is to go on without interruption; and there was no one strong enough to avert the present catastrophe.

Thrown back upon the resources of our primal savagery, the world will soon have to make a fresh start, and that nation will best survive which first produces a Leader, capable of re-creating into ordered shape the broken and confused emblems of civilisation and Good Government. He is sure to arrive. The Hour never yet failed to produce the Man. But the Hour was bad!—needed—and now it is his come. No doubt, as Kaiser thinks he is the Man. I do not.

And what will the Man do when he is discovered? Or, rather, what *will* he do? He will not be a man of the Army, he will not be a soldier with a subordinate, and not a Chief, to represent him in Parliament; at the head of the Navy, a Sailor; at the Exchange, a Financier; at the Board of Trade, a great Commercial Expert—and it will be a *real* Board, composed of representatives of both Capital and Labour, meeting regularly to discuss the industrial affairs of the Empire, and who, when confronted with any special problem, will not trouble to ascertain what Cobden, or Adam Smith, or John Stuart Mill said about it, but will tackle it, then and there, in the light of Business common sense. He will be a man of the Empire, and will not be troubled to ascertain what Cobden, or Adam Smith, or John Stuart Mill said about it, but will tackle it, then and there, in the light of Business common sense. He will be a man of the Empire, and will not be troubled to ascertain what Cobden, or Adam Smith, or John Stuart Mill said about it, but will tackle it, then and there, in the light of Business common sense. He will be a man of the Empire, and will not be troubled to ascertain what Cobden, or Adam Smith, or John Stuart Mill said about it, but will tackle it, then and there, in the light of Business common sense.

Let us, for the moment, confine ourselves to the contemplation of the Man in relation to the tragic events of the day. I think everyone will now agree that a few years ago, there had been amongst us men: Men and fewer jerryish, this war would never have occurred. Instead of fussing about the Kaiser as if he were a tin deity, praying and beseeching him to agree with us on a mutual rebellion of armaments, and all the rest of it, we should have told him in plain Anglo-Saxon that we regarded his ever-increasing "transient navy

as a menace to our empire and should have given him twenty-four hours' notice to stop shipbuilding, or take the risk of having his fleet blown heaven high and fathoms deep. But the hour had not struck—and so the Man had not come.

Simply there appeared on the horizon a cloud no bigger than a man's hand. Denser and wider and grayer, and as it deepened before our view the legions of the Kaiser were seen on the march. Then the hour struck, and just as to day in regard to the supply of the munitions of war the nation has no alternative but to call for the Man, so that hour it looked for one to organise our fighting forces and save us from destruction. Instinctively the nation knew him, and the politicians knew him. His name had been dimmed into their ears, for a long time previously, but they had not heard it. Therefore, however, they called him to their councils, but the shock of his demands was too great. The powers that be wanted to be kept up with two feet on the ground upon a free hand, and so they almost let him go. It was not until he was stepping aboard the boat which was to take him to Egypt that they pulled him back and asked him to undertake the job.

That was the birth of the Man idea. The Business man, for the command of the industrial mobilisation was the next step. And soon we shall want another. When the time comes to discuss the terms of peace, there will be no room for slobberers of the type of the pedagogy of Eton. Nor are we going to have a settlement made by the Archbishop of York or the Bishop of London. If we are going to start a Christian nation, we must apply the principles of Christianity. Well, the Man who makes peace for our Empire and for the civilised world is going to be a man of the Empire of Christianity, right enough. He is going to teach the Germans that they must be good for the next hundred years at least; that it is wicked to make unneeded war on peaceful neighbours; that the Devil is no sort of companion for a pious monarch like the Kaiser, whose only chance of salvation is in future to cultivate a humble and a contrite heart. He will give of his Peace with Honour, and not with Kickulrie; Peace with Business and not with Bankum; Peace with Glory and not with Shame—in other words, he will be a Man.

Isn't it wonderful, then, when you come to think of it, how few Men there have been in the world? You remember old Diogenes in his tub. "What are you looking for?" cried the wondering folk as they passed by. "Man," said he (and here, incidentally, let me say that I have no objection to his reply was "An honest Man." Every Man is of necessity honest—otherwise he would not be a Man). And ever since that eccentric old philosopher sat under the sun of Sicily, and watched his fellow-men, his legions, the search has been going on.

How many Men there are amongst those at present earning their living at £400 a year by the sweat of their jaw? Take your lighted candle and search for them. I fear you will fail in your quest, but that there is one somewhere about in the world is beyond doubt. I cannot believe that in this supreme crisis of our fate we shall fail to discover him, and when we have found we shall at last realise the aspiration of Tennyson, when he wrote:—

Alas, God, for a man with heart, head, hand,
Like some of the simple great ones gone,
For ever and ever by
One still strong man in a blatant land,
Whatever they call him, what care I?
Friedrich, demagogue, or Kaiser, or
Who can rule, and dare not lie.

HORATIO BOTTOMLEY.

TRUE GREATNESS.

No man has come to true greatness who has not felt in some degree that his life belongs to his race, and that what God gives him He gives him for mankind.—Brent.



Soldiers need bread, and it has to be taken to the front somehow. Here is a "camel corps" with a cargo of bread going from the rear to the firing line in the Caucasus.

"THREE SPOONFULS": ROARING FARCE PRODUCED IN LONDON LAST NIGHT.



Sylvia with her elderly husband, the general. The doctor has the elixir ready for him to take, and is delighted. His chance to prove its value has come at last.

Last night an American farce, entitled "Three Spoonfuls," was produced at the Criterion Theatre. Dr. Elixia (Mr. Zillah Covington, who is part author) has discovered an elixir of life after a quarter of a century's hard work. But his researches have brought



The doctor finds a baby, and thinks the general has taken an overdose of the elixir by mistake.



"Take that man away." At first Sylvia did not want to marry the general, as she loved someone else.

him to the verge of bankruptcy, so he offers the hand of his daughter Sylvia (Miss Rose Wilton) to General Durbeck (Mr. Robert Robson) on condition that he (the general) allows himself to be experimented upon.

AT THE FRONT. IN THE FRONT.



The arrival of the Sunday Pictorial is eagerly looked forward to by the men in the trenches. It is "at the front" in more senses than one.

TYRING WORK: MAKING WHEELS FOR THE ARMY.



Here the men carry a red hot tyre.



The tyre is put on when red hot.



The machine used to shape the tyre.

The Army needs countless wheels, and the war has therefore given the industry a great fillip. The wheels are made for the most part in small villages, and these pictures were taken in Yorkshire. The men have to work day and night, but have the advantage of being in the open air.

BRIGADE COMPETITIONS AT RANELAGH CAMP YESTERDAY.



Photographs taken at the 2nd London Mounted Brigade's competition at Ranelagh camp yesterday. They show the Victoria Cross race, in which competitors had to carry a dummy, and the sectional field horse race, in which horsemanship was displayed.

MAKING PERISCOPES.

ONE-LEGGED BRIDEGROOM AT IPSWICH.



Devonshire priestman who makes periscopes out of old tea chests and broken mirrors for his friends at the front.



Bridegroom H. G. Wythe (4th Cavalry Regiment) and his bride (Miss N. Bennett), leaving Trinity Church, Ipswich. The bridegroom lost his leg at Arruents.

"GENTLEMEN, THE KING!": OFFICERS DRINK THE TOAST IN TEA.



The King's example has been very largely followed in the Army, and no alcohol until after the war is the rule in many an officers' mess. This picture shows the officers of the United Arts Rifles toasting his Majesty's name in tea.—[Horace W. Nicholls.]

GROWS HAIR
OR
MONEY BACK

Novel offer of leading chemists.

The remarkable improvement in the hair that has so frequently and invariably been reported following the use of a simple hair remedy composed of 1 oz. Lavona de Compose, 1 dram Menthol Crystals and 3 oz. Ray Ham, has caused such widespread interest and comment that many chemists now keep it put up as a set-off and ready for use under the name of Lavona Hair Tonic. Its uniform success in destroying dandruff, stopping falling hair, promoting hair growth, and making thin, dry brittle hair soft, shiny and luxuriant, has been so astonishing that the manufacturers of Lavona Hair Tonic, in order to show their full and complete confidence in its merits, have arranged with all branches of Boots Cash & Chemists, Tailors Drug Co., Timothy White, Lewis and Burrows, etc., and other leading chemists everywhere, to sell it under an absolute guarantee of satisfaction or money back, signed by the chemist from whom you purchase it. No claim is made that Lavona Hair Tonic is any better than that which any chemist can prepare from the above formula, but if you wish to avoid the risk of its truly remarkable merits without risking the loss of a penny, go to the nearest branch of any of the above, or to any other good chemist to-day, and ask for a bottle of Lavona Hair Tonic, "The kind they guarantee."

ASK YOUR CHEMIST FOR LAVONA LIGNE SHAMPOO, which contains 5 per cent. of Lavona de Compose, thus promoting hair growth and cleansing the scalp. Price 1s. 6d. every 4 oz. bottle.—(A.P.C.)

How to Meet
Increased
Cost of Living.

Why be content with 4 per cent? Make your money earn more. Buy an Annuity from the "Sun Life of Canada," the leading Annuity Office, with £12,500,000 Government supervised assets.

To the man of 35 the "Sun Life of Canada" offers the equivalent of a guaranteed 10 per cent. investment. If his health be impaired the terms are more generous still. A man of 60 would be offered the income equivalent of a 10 per cent. investment, if 72 of nearly 15 per cent. and so on.

And with this greater income is the definite guarantee of its payment for life. No deduction whatever.

All kinds of Annuities dealt with—Immediate, Deferred, Joint Life, Educational, and Annuities with guaranteed return of capital.

Send to-day for full particulars to J. F. Junkin (Manager) Sun Life of Canada, 103, Canada House, Norfolk St., London, W.C.—(Adv.)

GREY HAIR

NO DYES! TEST IT FREE.

A GUARANTEED REMEDY. A well known chemist has discovered a treatment which is proved to induce the natural hair color renewed. Keep your cheeks rosy and feed with no hair loss. This wonderful preparation is put merely into the bottle out of sight. The effect is natural, the hair gradually becomes its own color until the true color of youthful days is attained. Then the shade remains as it does very. It keeps the hair for years after you are 50, and the worth of this excellent preparation is fully proven, together with a trial of Laid's will be sent absolutely free, in private packet, on receipt of a coupon for postage. L.A.N.D., Ltd., 10, Smith's Place, 110, City-Road, 482a, Oxford St., London, W. (Chemist.)

RILEY
Billiard Table

These tables are perfect in proportion and accurate in construction. The playing surface is one of the best in the world. Every man can have a billiard table as good as any. Prices are from £270. The best quality tables are £300. 41in. x 7ft. £250.

Riley's "Combed" Billiard and Dining Tables from £13 10 0 to £32.

SEVEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL.

FREE, on receipt of postpaid, full detailed illustrated Catalogue and Price List. WRITE NOW.

E. J. RILEY, Ltd., Cannon Works, Accrington.

London Showrooms: 147, Aldersgate St., E.C.

TRENCHES FIVE YARDS APART: INDIANS WITH 'SPOILS OF VICTORY'



French and German trenches within five yards of each other at Chateau de Verdun. Our Allies attacked and captured the enemy position after a fierce fight.

THE SKILFUL ARAB WOMAN.



An Arab woman leaving a British camp after selling out her stock of dates. These women carry their boxes as skilfully as a Covent Garden porter.

AIRMAN HAS A NARROW ESCAPE.



The pilot had a very narrow escape. His aircraft guns were trained on him, and shells are seen bursting in the air. But the machine was not hit.



Bengal Lancers riding along the road from 'Port Arthur' after taking part in the great victory at Neuve Chapelle. Their lancers are decorated with many helmets which they have taken from the defeated enemy. (Drawing by F. Matania, reproduced by courtesy of the Sphere.)

A NAVAL V.C.



Commander Henry Peel Pittelie, R.N., who has been awarded the V.C. for conspicuous bravery at Dardanelles. He was wounded three times.

A LITTLE PET FROM BRAZIL



This monkey is a pet of a Brazilian, who carries it about with her wherever she goes. It is here seen about to tackle a banana, its favourite food.

A GO



How the New Zealanders ride the horses of Austria.



The New Zealanders ride the horses of Austria. Its cartoon is by...



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LORD KITCHENER PAYS A VISIT TO THE FRENCH HEADQUARTERS.



Lord Kitchener's movements are, of necessity, given little or no publicity, but it is generally known that he paid a brief visit to the French Headquarters on a day which it is not necessary to mention. In the picture he is seen just after alighting from the train.



Leaving the headquarters after visiting a consultation with the M. Millerand, the French War Minister. He also paid a visit to General Joffre, the French Commander-in-Chief.

NATIVE REBELS IN CHAINS.



Rebels bound to each other by chains, which are run through the rings round their necks. The picture was taken in Zomba Camp, Central Africa.

'NEST ON A MANTELPIECE.



Robin in the nest which it has built on the mantelpiece of a little girl's bedroom at Gidea Park. In the morning it flies on to her bed and wakes her up by its singing.

"ODDS AND ENDS."



Miss Mabel Sim, aged eighteen, who is playing the lead in "Odds and Ends" at the Ambassadors. She is a member of the Grosvenor family. —(Downey.)

FRESH AIR FOR THE STOKERS.



Taking a rest on board a British warship after bombarding the Dardanelles forts. The stokers are glad to get on deck for a breath of fresh air.

WILL OUR SOLDIERS TILL THE SOIL?

Ploughshares for Swords in
Holiday Times.

ACRES LYING WASTE.

It is too much to ask soldiers home on furlough to work on the farms and thus, enjoying the holiday which change of occupation gives, serve their country in a double capacity. The proposal was put forward at a meeting of the Yorkshire Farmers' Union, which yesterday discussed the serious position of agriculturists throughout the land. Many of the members are skilled in the peaceful pastoral industries as well as in the arts of war.

It was suggested that the Government should employ a large number of the German prisoners and make the Germans who are interned in England take part in farming operations, just as English prisoners in Germany are employed in order to ensure a good supply.

Various suggestions had been made to the Government, and it was alleged that, while the latter were promoting the airline dye industry, they were neglecting the far more important industry of agriculture.

Large farmers in the East Riding were reported to be giving notices to leave farms within four months to carry on without labour.

Between Market Weighton and Bridlington thousands of acres were reported to be awaiting ploughing and sowing.

SULK STRIKE OVER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Liverpool, Saturday.
The sulk strike of the Burtonised dockers ended today, and the men, persuaded to go back, did so with smiling faces.
For six weeks they had refused to work either on Saturdays, or on the day after the general strike, and had been willing to be paid on the spot after their day's work.

The return of the men to work synchronises with the arrival of the dockers' battalions from the front.

It was reported that the men were returning from the front with a very good opinion of the British army, and that they had just passed through their drill in the presence of Captain Williams, adjutant of the battalions. They are a fine body of men, and Lord Derby was probably right when he described them as the finest soldiers in the port of Liverpool.

WHAT CAN YOU DO? "Catch Your Pal" Recruiting in the Parks.

TO-DAY'S GREAT RALLY.

The great recruiting campaign which opens to-morrow will be the biggest effort yet made to whip up recruits for the army. No fewer than 1,500 meetings will be held all over the metropolis within the next fortnight.

Nearly fifty demonstrations take place to-day in the parks and open spaces. The meetings begin at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

A special effort is being made by the Jewish Recruiting Committee, which has arranged for a Jewish mass meeting to be held at Synagogue street Wednesday evening. The Lord Chief Justice will be present.

Yesterday a Sunday Pictorial representative found the Liberty Department at the Chief Recruiting Depot in Whitehall a swarming hive of human industry.

Headed by the mounted band of the 1st Life Guards, the new unit of the Divisional Ammunition Column, R.F.A., over 500 strong, held a recruiting march through London yesterday, attended by a number of their field weapons. To-morrow the City will lead off with a rally in the Guildhall yard at one o'clock.

The ordinary weekday meetings will be held at noon and in the evening to give the workers an opportunity to attend.

FIVE BIG PROBLEMS.

BY OUR PARLIAMENTARY CORRESPONDENT.

When will there be a general election?

What new taxes will be imposed this year?

Will there be a serious split in the Liberal Party over the Welsh Church Bill?

Will the Government be forced to close public houses in order to expedite the output of munitions for the front?

The ordinary weekday meetings will be held at noon and in the evening to give the workers an opportunity to attend.

Will further steps be taken to minimise the danger arising from the presence of enemy agents in this country?

These questions have been on almost everybody's lips during the past few weeks. In the section of the parliamentary session which begins on Wednesday these problems must be dealt with.

A good deal is likely to be heard of the drink problem during the next few days. No length on this question has yet been reached by Mr. Cautley, but I am able to state on the highest authority that the majority of Ministers are in favour of the total prohibition of the traffic.

FINANCE IN THE CITY. Word of Timely Warning to Investors.

RUBBERS AND RUBBISH.

THREEMORROW STREET, Saturday, 3 p.m.
It is quite easy in the Rubber market today to pick up producing shares at returns 3 to 12 per cent on the past year's earnings, with a reasonable prospect of such returns being doubled or trebled within two or three years, with a low rate appreciation in capital value. It is doubtful whether any other market on the Stock Exchange is so good.

Yet it is well to utter a word of warning. Producing rubber shares will not be a sure thing. Good position or prospects is already at stake at a substantial premium, and by continuing to buy of the numerous rubber band shares an investor can learn why certain low price shares stand at a rabid price. Will rubber shares be written off the map at once.

OPTIONS V. SHARES.

Now it is no longer possible to open credit accounts in stocks and shares with only small capital to pay differences the speculator's position is altered. He is now faced with the fact that many shares as he can afford to take up and pay for. Many of the rubber companies in their early days, to satisfy the insatiable demand for shares, created options on issued capital, and in most cases these have expired. But there are a few options on good companies which still afford speculators a chance to get in. If there are, they are not to be taken up.

To give two cases as examples. Options to purchase Buitl Rubber shares at 10s. until the end of December, 1915, can be picked up at 10s. 6d. and 10s. 8d. and 10s. 10d. These 1,000 options can be purchased for a capital expenditure of 418 10s. To buy 1,000 shares outright would cost £108 12s. 6d. Yet both options would result, in the event of the shares rising to 30s. or so by the end of the year, roughly, in the same profit.

THE RISE IN RUBBER TRUSTS.

Nix were long ago Rubber Trust shares were as low as 3s. 6d. They now stand at 10s. the shares being at the value of 20s. 6d. 10s. 10s. Yet the options which run on these shares are at 10s. 6d. and 10s. 8d. and 10s. 10d. As the shares are at a 10s. 6d. and 10s. 8d. and 10s. 10d. this increases the option price really to 4s. 6d. and 4s. 8d. and 4s. 10d. and 4s. 12d. and 4s. 14d. and 4s. 16d. and 4s. 18d. and 4s. 20d. and 4s. 22d. and 4s. 24d. and 4s. 26d. and 4s. 28d. and 4s. 30d. and 4s. 32d. and 4s. 34d. and 4s. 36d. and 4s. 38d. and 4s. 40d. and 4s. 42d. and 4s. 44d. and 4s. 46d. and 4s. 48d. and 4s. 50d. and 4s. 52d. and 4s. 54d. and 4s. 56d. and 4s. 58d. and 4s. 60d. and 4s. 62d. and 4s. 64d. and 4s. 66d. and 4s. 68d. and 4s. 70d. and 4s. 72d. and 4s. 74d. and 4s. 76d. and 4s. 78d. and 4s. 80d. and 4s. 82d. and 4s. 84d. and 4s. 86d. and 4s. 88d. and 4s. 90d. and 4s. 92d. and 4s. 94d. and 4s. 96d. and 4s. 98d. and 4s. 100d. and 4s. 102d. and 4s. 104d. and 4s. 106d. and 4s. 108d. and 4s. 110d. and 4s. 112d. and 4s. 114d. and 4s. 116d. and 4s. 118d. and 4s. 120d. and 4s. 122d. and 4s. 124d. and 4s. 126d. and 4s. 128d. and 4s. 130d. and 4s. 132d. and 4s. 134d. and 4s. 136d. and 4s. 138d. and 4s. 140d. 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HATS ARE SMALL AND ALSO WIDE BRIMMED

Popular Though the Small Hat May Be it Has Not Succeeded in Ousting the Wide-Brimmed Sashape from Fashion.

SMALL HATS V. LARGE.

ALTHOUGH hats are undoubtedly small again this spring, yet large flat shapes with wide brims are still very much in evidence. It is doubtful if the small hat and close-fitting toque will ever displace the picturesque wide-brimmed hat. Some of the small shapes have just enough brim to afford this shade, and as the days grow brighter it is this type of hat the average woman will find by far the most practical.

Unquestionably the shape is the thing this season. Having decided on either the small or wide-brimmed hat, the trimming is of secondary importance. The sobering effect of the war is very marked in the new millinery, and at the same time the old-world styles and vogues demand a demure, graceful type of hat from which anything bizarre is quite eliminated.



A graceful wide-brimmed effect of golden brown rustic straw, trimmed with tiny roses at intervals on the edge of the brim and a plain band of black ribbon veils.



The new wared coiffure swept back from the brow and revealing the ears is wonderfully becoming, and lends an air of great distinction.



A black and white three-band effect is smart and effective in this delicate air sailor shape and undrained in black. A smart neck ruffle allows a fascinating peep of the hair.

The Short Sackie Coat and Bolero Corsage is Undoubtedly the Most Picturesque Solution to the Full Short Skirt.

THE NEW COIFFURE.

THE new coiffure, although not suited to every face, is one of great distinction and charm. The hair is not dressed so high as a few months ago, though latitude is allowed in this respect to suit individual types of face. But fashion demands that the ear should be entirely uncovered. Thus the ear comes into its own again. I have always wondered why Fashion chose to hide such a very pretty feature.

The side curls or whiskers are still being worn to soften the severity of a line produced by the hair pulled back behind the ears. No parting is allowed with the new coiffure, but the hair is drawn across the brow from one side to the other. The comb is of vital importance, and this is fixed either at the centre back or at one side. I have seen some beautiful iron-combed combs for afternoon and evening wear out in dainty filigree designs of obvious Spanish inspiration.

BOUND AND BRAIDED EDITION.

AN enormous amount of attention is being paid to finishing detail. The millinery influence, which has made itself felt in fashion for so many months, has been particularly successful in the matter of finishing detail which is conspicuous in military uniforms. Bound and braided edges enjoy enormous popularity, and the majority of the spring tailored suits are bound at the edges of the coat and skirt with fine silk millinery braid. A newer idea is the use of supple patent leather. It is being employed extensively in Paris first now, and in that city of sartorial surprises has even extended its career into the realm of afternoon gowns.

Some of the new designs are showing edges which are piped. This is especially so in afternoon gowns of soft materials, such as tulle and voiles. The latter material is not sufficiently wary to stand out by itself, and the piped edge, introduced at the extreme edge of the skirt, produces the necessary flare effect.

SHORT COATS.

THE short coat is evidently to be the craze of the spring and summer season. In the case of coats and skirts, while the comparatively short belted coat is still being worn, the short sackie bolero coat is without doubt the most attractive finish to the short full skirt. It produces an harmonious line which even the most critical adversary of the new fashions would not fail to pronounce attractive. The scalloped and battlement edge which was worn in 1910 is once again to be seen, and it is really quite a delightful way of finishing up a short coat and skirt.

In the case of the afternoon gown I am quite in line with the bolero corsage. I have seen some charming afternoon gowns of black tulle made with these bolero coats, arranged so that they fit closely to the waistline at the side and back, from which point darts in a tiny band diagonally piped in the manner of the hat have spoken.



The new bolero corsage in black tulle worn with a full skirt of the same material in a white ground.

The scalloped edge to coat and skirt in black and white is a combination of "trimming" and is so arranged that it falls in graceful folds from the back and is sometimes almost as far as the waist.

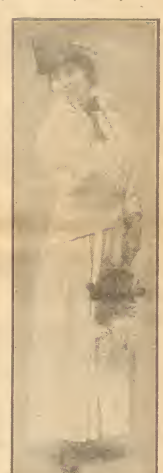
NEW COLLARS.

THE new hats, which are worn so flat much of the hair is visible at one side and the back, make it very necessary that one should wear a high collar, to give the necessary softening effect. All the newest collars are high at the back, and frills and pleatings are being very much used. I have seen some charming ideas of novel neck wear made of the finest lawn and muslin, and set in quaint points which fall over the coat or dress in front, while the back of the collar is set in tiny pleats which stand away from the nape of the neck in a most alluring manner. Most of these collars are hand-embroidered, and the edges are sometimes very finely scalloped and worked in automobile stitch. Gorge linen is also being used, and this is very often embroidered in full colored silk to look like a full skirt and skirt with which it is intended to be worn. Some of these linen collars are so made that they are over the back of a high collar in the form of a quaint rectangle which is broader at the base than at the top.

NEW VEILS.

THE new small hats are sometimes of such great severity that they need the softening effect of a veil. The loose floating veil which falls just below the chin is accepted by most women, but a newer idea is the nose veil, which is worn with the edge just above or below the tip of the nose. These veils must be worn with discretion, for I do not think they suit every type of face. The veil of fine net mesh with a pretty border in chenille, gold or silver tulle, are the most popular of the season.

Fortunately these ugly figured veils, which gave an appearance of ugly blotches, have quite disappeared, and there is a marked tendency for neat designs, which do not conceal the features. The veil also used in a form of "trimming," and is so arranged that it falls in graceful folds from the back and is sometimes almost as far as the waist.



Cream colored veils are used for the expression of the simple coat and skirt. The closely-fitting pointed blouse is particularly effective with a full skirt.

SPRING BLOUSES.

THE new blouse models are falling in line with other garments, and are equally attractive and alluring. In a way, there has not been such a drastic change as one might have expected, since the only radical difference is the high collar. At present this is enjoying quite a high popularity, but I do not believe that in the warm summer months women will agree to wear blouses which fit closely to the neck in front. They are apt to be hot and uncomfortable. For the present, however, fashion insists that the very latest blouse shall have a collar, which fits closely to the neck. Other signs are of a less severe type, allow the throat to be based in front, while the collar clings closely to the neck from beneath the ears. The latest sleeve still continues to be very much in favour, and in its extreme cut, in one with the high collar, which turns over slightly at the top.

At the moment blouse sleeves are unusually long, but there is a marked tendency for greater fulness. Strangely enough, this fulness is introduced at either extremity. The most popular at present have the greater fulness at the wrist, but some of the newer designs are already showing a greater fulness at the shoulders.

The yoke is being introduced in many novel and attractive forms, and is now a conspicuous feature of many of the afternoon blouses.



A smart hat, the crown of which did not touch the white tulle and was undrained with black straw and worn tilted at one side.



The deep-board effect in soft straw is here relieved with an enormous up-standing loop of the ribbon edged with black.



A fascinating touch of straw and black is seen in the soft straw hat to show a becoming shade over the eyes at one side.

RETURN OF THE PETTICOAT.

THE petticoat once again. The most feminine of garments! I have heard many women deplore the return of the petticoat. They say that it is vulgar, unbecoming, and unnecessary. But in the latter case, at any rate, they are very wrong, for nothing can look worse than the full skirt without a petticoat. Instead of being a source of annoyance, the petticoat, when hung closely together, as if they were vainly attempting to disguise themselves into the one straight narrow skirt. The petticoat worn beneath the full skirt effects the necessary flare, and smooths the ironing sing, which is one of the most charming attributes of the full skirt. No woman could expect to see a petticoat which, with its deep borders, is so light and charming. Soft-satin petticoats, sometimes cut with a single deep flange at the hem, have been specially designed for the new full skirts.

Some of the one early summer models are made with the full skirt, but beneath which one is allowed a fascinating peep of a lace or embroidery petticoat, which extends some three or four inches below the hem of the dress. It is yet to be decided whether the one-time fashionable "ruffle," produced by the stiff lace or tulle petticoat, is again to be the solution of fashionable women. But whether this will be so or not the petticoat is as much a necessity for the smart silhouette as the more external details of fashions are assumed to be.

April in the Garden

HOW TO GROW WATER LILIES.

THE flowering trees and shrubs of early spring do much to make the garden beautiful during April; they deserve to be more extensively grown. The most popular of all is, perhaps, the showy almond, which seems to do especially well in town. The cypripedium for purple japonica, as they are often called, with their white, red, rose and salmon-pink flowers, are indispensable; they should be seen covering sunny walls or forming wide-spreading lawns in the open. Then there are the graceful forsythias with bright yellow bells, the early barberries and spiraeas, the double peach—some of the loveliest of all—and the favorite flowering currants.

Various Poppies.

THE pair family gives us most of our most brilliant summer flowers. The come out of all are the gorgeous Oriental varieties—plants that succeed in almost any ground. There is just time to plant them in deeply dug soil. The common kind is the Oriental poppy usually seen, but there are now precious hybrids with salmon, orange, pink and orange-red flowers in many delightful shades. The rockery the dainty alpine poppies are pretty little plants, here and there required. Various lilies can also be cultivated in tanks and artificial basins, providing a lot of rich water can be given them. Even in tubs—barrels sawn

Water Lilies.

IT is not generally known that water lilies are quite easy to grow. The possessor of a pond can certainly plant them in almost any part of all climates (temperate). A depth of about one foot of water is needed, the roots being set in baskets and mud, where required. Various lilies can also be cultivated in tanks and artificial basins, providing a lot of rich water can be given them. Even in tubs—barrels sawn

I'LL MAKE YOU WANT ME."

(Continued from page 18.)

she had walked home from the office to her flat, because this man had singled her out "of all the women of London."

She stood up with an abrupt movement, and under the covers under the chaise longue, a flash of white was quick to see the look of anguish that rested for a moment on the girl's white face.

Al! so it had not been so easily won after all! So it was not so easy to get to her heart with a slow, sweet sense of satisfaction.

Soon, but not too soon, she rose to take her leave. The parting between the women was hurried, as it had to be. Mrs. Vivian was herself unable to repress a certain admiration for the girl who came to her hurt so suddenly. Yet mingling with the admiration was something that very easily be kindled into hate. This was a woman whom Derek Marsdon loved.

Even yet she was not very careful, she might lose this man for whom she was playing such desperate stakes.

"Perhaps you will allow me to come and see you when you are settled at Kilmara Court," she said. "My husband often spoke of the old house—it is in a charming part of the country, I believe—yet Ralph always seemed to hate the name of it."

"You must come whenever you wish," Joan said, smiling.

That was the memory of her that Mrs. Vivian carried with her that night. A tall, slender girl with a white and very lovely face and grey eyes out of which had come a tragic pain that gave the life to the smiling lips.

The rain had ceased as Derek Marsdon turned definitely homeward at last. Ever since he had got out of the office he had been at Chancery Street with finger and wounded pride, he had been wandering through the streets like a man who tried to shake off some pain.

What a wasser he had made of his life! All the day he had been running through the streets. What a hopeless mess he had made of his life!

It was only ten o'clock now, yet already London appeared to have collected herself for her brief sleep.

Until that moment when Joan had flung that word of rejection at him, he had been so happy. He had forgotten everything but the fact of their reconciliation. The reminder of the past—the pain—might have been blotted out; the unspeakable thing he had come so near doing—the wrong to himself and to the other woman of marrying without love simply for the sake of the money that was to be earned by the career in which he had set his heart.

But with the closing of the door of the room, the thought behind him he had been scourged by remembrance. All through the long hours it had driven him on and on.

The wrong to two women... to the woman he had loved... to the other woman who had loved him.

He had never spoken of love to Lola Vivian, and she was a language in which there are no simple words... this woman trusted him very much... he was conscious of grave wrong done to this other woman.

Every thought of her was a stab to his heart. Joan, to whom he had brought such happiness, was not to be allowed to suffer. He must not let pride come between them. To reverse his past to her and tell her the truth about Ralph Vivian's money...

Symphoricarpos mollis—a hardy berry-bearing shrub.—(Mollis Garden?)

In fall are suitable—the smaller species (such as pyramis helveticus and alba) do well. Sink the tubs in rock-work and grow plants around them. The common water lily (salix) needs deep water and much room, but there are several lovely kinds bearing white, crimson, yellow, rose and red blossoms which succeed in smaller areas. Nymphaeas may be planted this month. It is most important to set them in the full sun. E. L.

He walked down Chancery street and went slowly upstairs. He had trusted in her to let himself in by his latchkey it was as though something came out of those darkened rooms to meet him. Something that carried his thoughts back with a swift rush to a warm, shaded room in a lonely Canadian house, where an old man dozed in a chair by the stove and a young woman sat with a strip of soft white material in her beautiful hands, sewing perpetually at a seam which never seemed any nearer the end...

Lola Vivian, the conviction swept over Marsdon that the woman must have been in his room to-night. And yet—how absurd! Why should she do such an outrageous thing? Outraged for one woman, but sheer madness for another.

Of course, the idea was utterly absurd. And yet the excitement seemed wildly tinged with that faint elusive perfume that had always been in her.

He gave a little nervous laugh as he switched on the lights. What a fool he was. What a fool he could be where the obsession of a perfume was concerned.

He remembered the perfume which his eyes roved anxiously at the light revealed it was empty, but something about it, grappled, gripped his eyes and held them.

Lola Vivian had been there. A startled exclamation escaped him.

She had cleared a little space on the high, unity writing-table, the table that his own man did not dare to touch—he could almost see her as he did—the rapid sweep of her beautiful slim white hands. A withering bunch of Parma violets lay scattered over the table, and his pen was still in the ink, and on the blotting paper, its white fairness marred by many blots, lay a letter.

His face it open and read it through.

Then he had done this thing—the irreparable thing! It was hard to believe, even know as he did, that she could have acted in so outrageous a fashion. To pronounce her fortune on the pretext that she was going to marry—was to marry—was to marry—was to marry and tell her this monstrous tissue of falsehood!

For a moment as he stood there in the quiet room the world came to Derek Marsdon through clear air of hatred.

This woman to whom he had shown so many kindnesses, to whom he had given so much thought and consideration when other men would have taken what the opportunity offered of flirtation and amusement, and then to turn and tell her that the end of his hopes should have been this!

Joan... what could Joan be thinking of him now? A vision of her face as it had looked at him across the table in the little restaurant rose up before him now. The grey eyes with that gleam of scorn in them—those eyes that had held out to him the promise of lovely things.

Then, as he stood there, dark-faced and frowning, he remembered the words that she had said to him when he had played shuttlecock with two women's hearts, a coward and a liar, Joan, who only that morning had laid her hand on his head as he knelt beside her knee, with the words that only a woman who loves can give.

With a bitter exclamation he crushed Lola's letter in his hand.

Then, as he stood there, dark-faced and frowning, he remembered the words that she had said to him when he had played shuttlecock with two women's hearts, a coward and a liar, Joan, who only that morning had laid her hand on his head as he knelt beside her knee, with the words that only a woman who loves can give.

There will be another splendid instalment of this fine story next week.

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First choose any one of the following—

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My wife's dress	What father was in debt	Blank cheque	The doctor
Where's little Willie	Home to sea	Looking after	Secret service
Anglo Indian	Anglo Indian	British law	On the spot
What was	Cheerful news	Younger's man	Letter drop
Put in full	East India	Landed	Lady in waiting
Under cover	East India	Ball of honour	
Counting his chickens	Early 19th	Battled	

Then take the FIRST or LAST letter of the example chosen and give two or three more of the FIRST of which must begin with the FIRST or LAST letter of the example chosen and the LAST of which must BEGIN with the FIRST or LAST letter of the example chosen. If preferred, competitors may use the same initial letter for both first and last word, provided the example chosen begins or ends with that letter. When three words are chosen in constructing a Simplet, the first word may be used as the middle word.

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Signed _____ Address _____

EXAMPLE _____

SIMPLET (Not more than THREE WORDS may be used. Send the WHOLE COUPON even if only the Example be used.)

EXAMPLE _____

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OUTDOOR AND INDOOR SPORT: BROTHERS RIDE A DEAD HEAT AT NEWBURY.



At Newbury, in the Greenham Stakes, Let Fly (4) and Sundire (6) ran a dead-heat. They were ridden by the two brothers, E. Huxley and W. Huxley.



An England player receiving a very hot pass in the England match.



The ladies are expert at lacrosse. The photograph was taken at Richmond yesterday in the English Team (1914) v. Roedean School.

Gillies at Langfield Park in the Novices' Steeplechase, in a precarious position. But he soon regained his seat. The spectators of the event were very excited for a few moments.



An exciting game between the R.A.M.C. and the Barbarians at Richmond yesterday. (1) A Barbarian tackled, but in a most gentlemanly fashion; and (2) The Army in pursuit—in the whole-hearted style we expect of the men when they begin to tackle the Hun in May on the greater field of battle.

HOW Frenchwomen are Helping to Win the War: See Page Seven

SUNDAY PICTORIAL

THE GREAT SUNDAY PICTURE NEWSPAPER.

ARE War Marriages Wise? See Article by Mr. Max Pemberton

FORTY OXEN DRAW A BRITISH GUN IN GERMAN SOUTH-WEST AFRICA.



Only a few are taken the picture of oxen and horses in Africa, where the German forces are hunting the British. They are endeavouring to advance, and for a gun is pulled by a long team of oxen and horses. There was no opposition. They also had water-

and, a capital of German South-West Africa. The Germans will make a long column of 100 men. The British have been getting their gun by sea, and have a small crew. Zealand have done their full share of the work in this respect.

LONDON'S GIRL TICKET COLLECTOR.



Women are being employed in increasing numbers on the railways as the result of the shortage of male labour. The picture shows the new ticket collector at Paddington. At Marylebone Station there are women carriage cleaners and a woman porter.

NEWS PORTRAITS.



Captain Henry Johnson, of the tug *Blondie*, who tried to save a German submarine. It was sheer blood and guts.



Miss Dora, of the tug *Blondie*, who tried to save a German submarine. It was sheer blood and guts.



Captain Wilfred Nunn, R.N., who has been awarded the D.S.O. "for skill and bravery."

DISINFECTOR AT MILITARY HOSPITAL.



Bedding from a case of typhoid fever being placed in the disinfector which is used at the Duchess of Westminster's hospital at the Casino, Le Touquet, a pretty little watering-place near Boulogne, which is largely patronised by English people.